

Thus has the telescope traced the "bioding" influences of the Pleiades, "loosened the bands of Orion,"—erect the chief of *nebulous* hazy wonders—once and for all revealing its separate stars; and thus, in brief, has this wondrous instrument unrolled "the heavens as a scroll." Yet even these astonishing results are as nothing to the fact that those fantastic shapes which it has revealed in the depths of this limbo of creation, are not shapes merely of the present time,—that thousands of years have passed since the light which shows them left the starry firmaments only now revealed,—that the telescope, in short, in reflecting these astonishing shapes, is like to the eye of a mind turned inward on the long stored records of an universal and eternal memory of the past, than to a mere eye of sense looking outward on the things of passing time!

One great idea, which we have looked for, has been now adopted by Dr. Nichol, namely, that there is evidence of the existence of two antithetical kinds of force which appear to play with these starry molecules, namely, a dispersive force as well as a concentrative. The term concentrative would perhaps be more fitly associated with the term radiative, as also having reference to the common centres of concentration and radiation, but the idea is the same, and we have already predicted that some such force as the dispersive or radiative is requisite to explain, even in our own little solar system, those phenomena, such as the tendency of the planetary orbits to perfect circularity, which the centripetal force, or force of gravitation or attraction,—or to avoid the hypothesis involved in such terms, the concentrative principle,—fails alone to explain. New wonders of an explanatory order in the astro-geology, if we may so call it, of our own system, will be readily seen to result from the adoption of the idea of radiative or dispersive force, and that especially in the astro-geology of the glorious centrifugal planets, Jupiter, Saturn, &c. We therefore regard Dr. Nichol's adoption of that force, preparative to future explanations of the *status quo* of stellar firmaments, as one of marked importance.

The Architectural Quarterly Review: a Literary Periodical devoted to Works appertaining to the Art and Science of Architecture. No. 1. London: G. Bell. 1851.

THIS new and professional quarterly we hail as an acquisition. It promises to be conducted with intelligence, kindly spirit, and proper concern for the interests of the profession and the public; and so long as it continues to be so we shall welcome it as a coadjutor in a field which is large enough for many labourers.

One paragraph from the introductory address to readers will serve to give some idea of the editor's views.

"True art, although difficult to define, is both distinct from and inclusive of the subjects of attention which are mistaken for it. The architect is, of all, the last who should disregard the value of researches into the condition of art at particular periods. But he is also the last who should sink under the influence of routine. He should be open, at all times, to the consideration of premises, dissimilar and opposite to previous ones. He may learn much by analogy, from examples,—but mere antiquarianism is 'a scare.' It is not necessary that he 'should enter into the spirit of a style,' in the sense in which this phrase is, we fear, often intended to be understood, and which would fall short of what is required. It might be well if he entered into the spirit of an old style, with the object of contrasting it with other styles, and to give birth to a new spirit and a new style. But there are certain principles which are unvarying, whatever the changes in styles, and these we ought to grasp. Studying with any other object, we become unworthy the name of artists. Fashions take the place of settled principles: we exalt indifferent works of the prevailing fashion, and unjustly depreciate works only because they are of the style which we have discarded. The want of uniformity of style, if we must adopt one, is therefore itself a loss to art. It would

be better to persist in one style, even though a bad one, than to begin afresh."

The principal articles in the present number to which the books reviewed give headings are—On the Great Exhibition and its Influence on Architecture; on Ecclesiastical Architecture; Museums; "Stones of Venice;" Architectural Nomenclature and Classification; Domestic Gothic of Germany; Inventors and Authorship; and on Assyrian Architecture. It is altogether a good first part.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW WORKHOUSE AT BRADFORD.—In a few weeks, according to the local Observer, the old establishment will be broken up and the new occupied. The new building stands in the middle of a 14-acre field purchased for the purpose at a cost of 4,000*l*. It has been suggested that part of this field should be left open and laid out in public pleasure walks. The style of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson's design, though Italian, is devoid of great part of the usual ornamental details. In front of the main building are separate "entrance buildings," for preliminary traffic with paupers, &c. At the back are the infirmary, surgery, washhouse, &c. The whole is fitted up for gas; and, for ventilation, the whole of the windows, which are of large dimensions, are made to turn upon central pivots, so that they open instantly, top and bottom. In every room there is an Arnott's ventilator, and in some rooms there are two. The corridors are all open from end to end, with windows at both extremities. The floors of the corridors have iron gratings inserted at intervals. The walls of the various apartments are left in plain brick, smoothly finished, and will be whitewashed as often as necessary. The dining-room and all the rooms belonging to the officials are, of course, plastered. The bed-rooms are all made larger than the day rooms, in the proportion of three to two. The bed-rooms in no instance overlook one another; neither do the day rooms, nor the open courts. The various suites of apartments are all cut off from each other by fire-proof partitions; not only the stairs but the landings also being of stone. The water-closets all over the house are made of vitrified stone, and act on an improved principle for preventing effluvia; those in the court-yards are thoroughly washed out every night by water supplied by the Bradford company. A mechanical contrivance renders it an impossibility for any two persons to enter a water-closet at once, or to remain in it at the same time. The original estimate for the whole building, including apparatus and fittings of all kinds, is 6,700*l*., within which the whole of the work will be done. The number of paupers it is adapted to receive is 360.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—For May, the returns from the four Metropolitan establishments, including that at Westminster, opened on 12th May, show an aggregate of 76,685 bathers, and a total receipt for baths of 1,109*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*. with 11,674 washers for 27,699*s*. 4*d*. and a total receipt for washing of 134*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. At the Birmingham, opened only on 12th May, there had been 18,230 bathers in course of the month, and a total receipt of 220*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*. The Liverpool baths, in Cornwallia-street, opened on 12th May, show a return of 11,755 bathers, yielding 173*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*., and those in Paul-street, 5,508 bathers, yielding 76*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*. with 1,676 washers for 10,056 hours, yielding 16*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*. The baths at Bristol, Hull, Preston, and Sunderland, appear to be all in a like flourishing state, those at Hull having had 6,774 bathers, yielding 85*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*.; those at Bristol 5,224 bathers, yielding 85*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*.; those at Sunderland, 3,023, yielding 31*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*.; and those at Preston, 1,901, yielding 19*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.

A PEER BELOW THE SURFACE.—When you enter a great city you are struck by the magnificent palaces, and churches, and institutions, and theatres, and club-houses, and hotels, the large airy squares, the fine broad

streets, the shining rows of shops filled with all manner of things, and by the great numbers of houses, always in splendour by day or by night. These are all for the upper and middle classes. When a gentleman at home, or a traveller abroad, has seen all this, he considers he has seen this city. Well, sir, but where are the rising millions we hear about?—the masses we read of? He has only seen the localities belonging to "the few," and the comparatively few. Is there another city—not so fine, nor so commodious, of course, but very much larger, of course, where "the many"—all those rising millions, those masses reside?—their public and private workshops, and their innumerable colonies of hums! There is another city—what a city!—not quite a city under ground, but a straggling series of holes and corners, and side lanes, and attics, and lofts, and cellars, and nooks behind dark walls and dung-heaps, hovels and dens close to cess-pools and slushy passages, and all the dirty people crowded and jammed together in these family-places—far behind and round about, and out of sight of the city which gentlemen and travellers walk through and admire. This is the inner city of all great capitals—the city kept out of sight—the unknown town within the famous town. The city with the Name does not itself know anything about our place. And this unknown region of the millions and masses bears the same relation to the city of the upper and middle classes which the drains and sewers, with the rats, toads, and efts, bear to a splendid river with all its shipping upon it—except that the population of the sewers work for themselves only, and are not shipwrights, raters, tailors, toads, nor brewers and bakers efts, who drudge through the mire for their betters who float in the light.—*The Dreamer and Worker.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—A writer in the *American Dollar Magazine*, says, that the laity do not precisely understand what civil engineering is:—"A good-looking young man, with whiskers and a cigar, goes out upon an embarkment, carrying a brass clock, followed by two other young men, who are immersed in boots of preposterous depth, and who carry the one a stick and the other a string. A democrat, who need not know Euclid, comes in the rear, bearing an axe and an arsenal of stakes. The young man with whiskers, having set the brass clock on a tripod, and screwed it this way and that, to satisfy an enlightened and persuasive trigonometry, squints through it at the youth with the stick, who stands some 80 rods distant. The democrat with the axe bawls out, 'Git them cussed corts off from the track! git 'em off quick! you critters! Mr. Slope's again! to touch off the theodolite!' Such is civil engineering."

INSURANCE AGAINST LANDLORDS.—Amongst the unjust and anomalous laws which are disgraceful to our age and nation, that which allows the landlord of a house to seize the goods and chattels of lodgers and visitors in the event of the householder's rent not being paid, stands out in such bold relief, that I am amazed it should ever have been enacted by a British Government. As the case stands, we are "sure of nothing but death and quarter day;" the landlord comes in for his rent, and the householder, perhaps, falls through misfortune or dishonesty to the payment. Lodgers and their friends, both "furnished and unfurnished," are ignorant of what is taking place, and their effects are perhaps seized some morning to be sold. Is there no mode of insurance against the power of landlords in this matter?—P. F. K.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second show of this important society, on the 7th, drew a large crowd of visitors, although the day had scarcely that amount of sun which puts the gardens in their best. The locomotive flowers of creation, however, mustered strongly, and emulated in display of the primaries their potted sisters. A fine display of American flowering shrubs formed a chief feature, though the majority of visitors cared to do little but stroll with their friends, and sleet the time pleasantly. And very pretty pastime it is,—now and then. The gardens are in fine order.